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Report of the technical review of the first biennial report of Slovenia

Developed country Parties are requested, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, to submit their first biennial report to the secretariat by 1 January 2014. This report presents the results of the technical review of the first biennial report of Slovenia conducted by an expert review team in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention".

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I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. For Slovenia, the Convention entered into force on 29 February 1996. Under the Convention, Slovenia will, as part of the European Union (EU), take on a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent jointly with all EU member States to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level.[1] The EU also made an offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction, conditional on other developed countries committing to a comparable target and developing countries contributing adequately under a new global climate change agreement. The unconditional 2020 target excludes land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), whereas the conditional 2030 target includes LULUCF.

2. This report covers the centralized technical review of the first biennial report (BR1) of Slovenia, coordinated by the secretariat, in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (decision 23/CP.19).

3. The review took place from 5 to 10 May 2014 in Bonn, Germany, and was conducted by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Ms. Eglantina Bruci (Albania), Mr. Øyvind Christophersen (Norway), Mr. Sorin Deaconu (Romania), Ms. Agnieszka Maria Janowska (Poland), Mr. Robert Jeszke (Poland), Mr. Bundit Limmeechokchai (Thailand), Ms. Jenny Mager (Chile), Mr. Erick Wamalwa Masafu (Kenya), Mr. Alexander Storch (Austria), Mr. Daniel Tutu Benefoh (Ghana), Mr. Goran Vukmir (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Mr. Pavel Zámyslický (Czech Republic). Ms. Janowska and Mr. Tutu Benefoh were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Mr. Matthew Dudley and Ms. Barbara Muik (secretariat).

4. During the review, the expert review team (ERT) examined each section of the BR1.

5. In accordance with decision 23/CP.19, a draft version of this report was communicated to the Government of Slovenia, which provided comments that were considered and incorporated, as appropriate, into this final version of the report.

B. Summary

6. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 of Slovenia according to the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs). The ERT identified gaps and issues in reported information that are summarized in table 1.

1. Completeness and transparency of reporting

7. Gaps and issues related to the reported information identified by the ERT are presented in table 1 below.

[1] FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1/FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1 and 2.

2. Timeliness

8. The common tabular format (CTF) tables were submitted on 28 March 2014 and the BR1 on 17 April 2014, and resubmitted on 25 April 2014, after the deadline of 1 January 2014 mandated by decision 2/CP.17. Slovenia informed the secretariat about its difficulties with the timeliness of its BR1 and CTF tables on 8 January 2014 in accordance with decision 23/CP.19, paragraph 65. The ERT noted with great concern the delay in the submission of the BR1.

9. During the review, Slovenia submitted a revised BR1 on 17 May 2014. This revised submission has been used as the basis of the review.

3. Adherence to the reporting guidelines

10. The information reported by Slovenia in its BR1 is mostly in adherence to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs as per decision 2/CP.17 (see table 1).

Table 1

Summary of completeness and transparency issues of reported information in the first biennial report of Slovenia[a]

Section of the biennial report	*Completeness*	*Transparency*	*Reference to paragraphs*
GHG emissions and trends	Complete	Transparent	
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	Complete	Mostly transparent	17
Progress in achievement of targets	Mostly complete	Transparent	18, 26
Projections	Mostly complete	Transparent	29
Provision of support to developing country Parties[b]	NA	NA	

[a] A list of recommendations pertaining to the completeness and transparency issues identified in this table is included in the chapter on conclusions.

[b] Slovenia is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil obligations as defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention.

II. Technical review of the reported information

A. All greenhouse gas emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

11. Slovenia has provided a summary of information on GHG emission trends for the period 1986–2011 in its BR1 and CTF table 1. This information is consistent with the 2013 national GHG inventory submission.

12. Total GHG emissions[1] excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 3.4 per cent between the base year and 2011, whereas total GHG emissions including

[1] In this report, the term "total GHG emissions" refers to the aggregated national GHG emissions.

net emissions or removals from LULUCF decreased by 10.2 per cent over the same period. Further information on the review of emissions and emission trends is provided in chapter II.A of the report of the technical review of the sixth national communication (FCCC/ARR/2016/SVN).

13. During the review, Slovenia provided additional information, elaborating on national circumstances, policies and measures (PaMs) and projections. This additional information has enhanced information reported by Slovenia in its BR1.

B. Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

14. Under the Convention, Slovenia contributes to the EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction of emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 base year level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the 2008 European Union's climate and energy package. This includes the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the EU effort-sharing decision (ESD). This legislative package regulates the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). Global warming potential (GWP) values from the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change were used to aggregate EU GHG emissions up to 2020.

15. The regulation of the emissions covered by the EU ETS entered into force on 1 January 2005, and the new period started in 2013 based on a yearly reduction equal to 1.74 per cent of the average allocation in the period 2008–2012 (extrapolated starting in 2010), leading to a 21 per cent GHG emission reduction by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Emissions in sectors not covered by the EU ETS are regulated by member State specific targets that were established in accordance with the EU ESD. These targets use average emissions from 2008 to 2010 as a basis and lead to a collective reduction by all the member States of about 10 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005 at the EU level. In accordance with the EU ESD, the country-specific target for Slovenia is to limit emission growth to 4 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020. Slovenia has reported in its BR1 that approximately 40 per cent of its GHG emissions is included in the EU ETS and the remainder is covered by the ESD.

16. The EU also made an offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction conditional on other developed countries committing to a comparable target and developing countries contributing adequately under a new global climate change agreement.

17. In its BR1 and CTF tables 2(a)–(f), Slovenia reported a description of its target referred to in paragraph 14 above, including associated conditions and assumptions. In line with the EU target, Slovenia does not include emissions or removals from the LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide target. In CTF table 2(b), the base year for HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 is reported as 1995; the corresponding base year for NF_3 is reported as "to be determined". The ERT noted that the base year for the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target is 1990 for all gases excluding NF_3. The ERT recommends that Slovenia report the correct base year for all gases in its next biennial report (BR).

expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent excluding LULUCF, unless otherwise specified.

C. Progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

18. In its BR1 and CTF table 3, Slovenia reported information on its mitigation actions implemented and planned since its fifth national communication (NC5) to achieve its target. However, Slovenia did not provide information in CTF tables 2(e)I or 4 on the use of market-based mechanisms under the Convention and LULUCF. In response to a question from the ERT during the review, Slovenia clarified that while the use of market-based mechanisms had been identified as a measure to help achieve its target, this is no longer the expectation, noting the drop in transport emissions in 2009 due to the economic crisis and the subsequent increased fuel prices in Slovenia. Furthermore, Slovenia clarified that it does not intend to use other mechanisms and units from LULUCF to comply with its target. With regard to the CTF tables, Slovenia responded that it was not deemed necessary to provide information in CTF tables 2(e)I or 4 as it decided to fulfil its GHG emission reduction commitment jointly with other EU member States and Iceland by implementing the EU climate and energy package, where LULUCF is not included. The ERT recommends that Slovenia improve completeness by reporting all relevant information in CTF tables 2(e)I and 4, or by including footnotes to each table explaining why information has not been reported.

19. The ERT reviewed the reported information and provided its assessment of progress made towards achieving the target under the Convention. The ERT noted the progress made by Slovenia as reported in its BR1. Slovenia has implemented PaMs that target all relevant sectors and GHGs. The ERT noted that Slovenia's emissions excluding LULUCF increased by 5.8 per cent between 1990 and 2011, and that in the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, the projected emissions are 10.3 and 1.1 per cent above the 1990 level by 2020, respectively. Across the EU, it is expected that the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from sectors falling under this scheme (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) will achieve the 2020 target. In accordance with the EU ESD, the country-specific target for Slovenia is to limit emission growth to 4 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020, which allows for a growth in emissions from sectors covered by the EU ESD of 12,117 kt carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2 eq) in 2020. Slovenia has reported projected emissions for the sectors covered under the EU ETS and the sectors not covered under the EU ETS (non-ETS sectors) separately, which has significantly improved the transparency of Slovenia's progress towards its emission reduction target.

20. The main challenge for Slovenia in meeting its target will be managing emissions from the transport sector. The challenge relates to the ability to influence a sector in which transit transport contributes significantly to GHG emissions, and to control liquid fuel price policy with a view to managing transit transport.

1. Mitigation actions and their effects

21. Slovenia has provided in its BR1 comprehensive and well-organized information on its package of mitigation actions introduced to achieve its target. The BR1 provided information on mitigation actions organized by sector and by gas. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.B of the IDR/NC6. CTF table 3 described the measures well and provided information about the objectives. The estimated mitigation effects of most PaMs in the energy and transport sectors were quantified. During the review, the Party provided additional information on the effects of PaMs.

22. The implemented and adopted PaMs with the highest mitigation effect are in the energy sector. By far the most important measures in terms of expected impacts are the measures focusing on increasing the efficiency of electricity and heat generation in the large combustion plants and the greater use of renewable energy sources (RES), followed

by the GHG emissions trading measures of EU ETS and the PaMs targeting reduction of the emissions in the transport sector. Other key planned PaMs focus on the industry sector, including the closure of facilities not compatible with the directive on integrated pollution prevention and control (EU directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control), as well as on the waste sector with regard to waste diversion and biogas measures.

23. Slovenia has in place a strategic framework and coordination systems to take into account overlaps among PaMs. This includes PaMs at the subnational (municipal) level, as most local-level measures are organized and managed at the national level. Slovenia also has in place an effective system for monitoring the effects of PaMs over time. In Slovenia, the institution responsible for GHG inventories is the Slovenian Environment Agency, responsible for the overall coordination of activities necessary for the development of emissions inventories, and their subsequent reporting to the UNFCCC and the European Commission.

24. The EU ESD sets a positive limit for Slovenia for sectors not covered by the EU ETS (excluding LULUCF), which is a 4 per cent increase by 2020 compared with emissions in 2005. The ERT noted that several PaMs have an impact on emissions both included and not included in the EU ETS. The ERT commends Slovenia for reporting on mitigation impacts for the EU ETS and non-ETS sectors separately that facilitate the understanding of how PaMs are affecting these two sets of sectors.

25. The ERT noted that a significant part of Slovenia's emissions have been offset by the net removal from LULUCF that resulted from a successful forest management programme. Table 2 provides a concise summary of the key mitigation actions implemented by Slovenia to achieve its target.

Table 2
Summary of information on mitigation actions reported by Slovenia

Sectors affected	*List of key policies and measures*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures		
	EU ETS	1 139
	Tax on CO_2 emissions	NA
	Energy taxes	NA
	Education, training, awareness, information and promotion	NA
Energy		
Energy supply	Modernization of thermal power plants	2 210
	Promotion of cogeneration of electricity and heat with high efficiency	223
Renewable energy	Promotion of electricity generation from RES	890
	Promotion of heat generation from RES	304

Sectors affected	*List of key policies and measures*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO_2-eq)*
Energy efficiency	Promotion of efficient energy use in industry	164
Residential and commercial sectors	Promotion of energy efficiency in the public sector	72
	Promotion of energy efficiency of buildings in the household and service sectors	185
Transport	Reduction of emissions from motor vehicles	197
	Promotion of the use of biofuels	507
	Promotion of the use of public transport	157
	Sustainable goods transport	54
	GHG emissions from transit	1252
Industrial sectors	Reduction of F-gas emissions in stationary equipment	113
	Reduction of F-gas emissions from mobile air conditioning	122
	Management of waste electronic and electrical equipment	0.02
	Closure of plants not compatible with the IPPC directive	159
Agriculture	Efficient animal production	61
	Anaerobic digesters for biogas production from animal manures	4
	Increased the proportion of grazed animals	43
	Rational use of nitrogen fertilizers	52
Forestry	Sustainable forest management	12 105
Waste management	Reduction of landfilled biodegradable waste	228
	Collection of landfilled gas for energy generation	125

Note: The greenhouse gas reduction estimates, given for some measures (in parentheses) are reductions in carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide equivalent for 2020.

Abbreviations: EU ETS = European Union Emissions Trading System, F-gas = fluorinated gas, GHG = greenhouse gas, IPPC directive = directive on integrated pollution prevention and control, NA = not available, RES = renewable energy sources.

26. In its BRI, Slovenia provided most information required to be reported on its national inventory arrangements. During the review, Slovenia provided the ERT with

additional information on, for example, the Operational Programme for Reducing GHG Emissions Until 2020 With a View to 2030 (OP GHG-2020) that coordinates compliance with requirements under the Convention, and assigns the implementation of PaMs to relevant ministries and agencies. Furthermore, Slovenia explained that the OP GHG-2020 will include the report on the assessment of the implementation of the Operational Programme for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions until 2012, and is also to include a system for monitoring the implementation of the OP GHG-2020 and its PaMs, including their effects. Additionally, Slovenia clarified that the monitoring of implemented measures is also embedded in the sectoral programmes with outcomes included in reports prepared by ministries or agencies tasked with implementing the PaMs. The ERT recommends that Slovenia improve completeness by reporting the following in its next BR: (a) any changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting and archiving of information; and (b) the evaluation of progress made towards its target.

2. Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry

27. Slovenia reported in its BR1 on its plans to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms. Table 3 illustrates how Slovenia reported on its use of units from market-based mechanisms and LULUCF to achieve its target in the BR1, CTF tables and during the review. As reported in CTF table 2(b), the target excludes LULUCF.

Table 3

Summary information on the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry as part of the reporting on the progress made towards the achievement of the target by Slovenia

Year	Emissions excluding LULUCF (Gg CO_2 eq)	LULUCF emissions/removals[a] (Gg CO_2 eq)	Emissions including LULUCF (Gg CO_2 eq)	Use of units from the market-based mechanisms[b] (Gg CO_2 eq)
1990[c]	18 443.00	NA	NA	0
2010	19 481.88	NA	NA	0
2011	19 509.39	NA	NA	0
2012	NR	NA	NA	0

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable, NR = not reported.

[a] The unconditional commitment of the European Union to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with 1990 does not include emissions/removals from LULUCF.

[b] In common tabular format table 4, Slovenia did not report on units that it intends to use to achieve the target.

[c] Emissions and removals for 1990 shall be reported if a base year other than 1990 is used.

3. Projections

28. Slovenia has provided in its BR1 comprehensive information on its updated projections for 2020 and 2030. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.C of the IDR/NC6.

29. The BR1 does not include a 'without measures' scenario. The ERT encourages Slovenia to include such a scenario in its next BR submission. In CTF table 2d, the methodology for calculating LULUCF is not reported. During the review, Slovenia responded that it used a land-based approach. In CTF tables 4, 4(a)I and 4(b), information

about the use of LULUCF and the market-based mechanisms is not reported. Slovenia has confirmed that it will not use these mechanisms in its efforts to achieve its target. The ERT recommends that Slovenia include such information in its next BR and CTF table submission. In CTF tables 6(a) and 6(c), the ERT identified an error in the numbers for "Total with LULUCF" and "Total without LULUCF" row for the base year. In response to a question from the ERT during the review, Slovenia clarified that these numbers in these rows should be switched in both tables.

30. Slovenia provided information on changes in the methodologies used for the preparation of projections since the previous national communication. The methodologies are largely the same, but in some cases, the models have been updated to reflect newer data or information. The ERT noted information reported by Slovenia on projected emission trends by 2020. In the period until 2020, Slovenia has set itself the objective of reducing GHG emissions within the EU policy. Within the climate and energy legislation package adopted in 2009, Slovenia adopted new legally binding objectives for reducing GHGs by 2020.

31. The EU objective was to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 2005. Slovenia is reducing its GHG emissions pursuant to this objective. Emissions sources included in the EU ETS are regulated in this system, while the non-ETS sources are regulated within the framework of the EU climate and energy package and the EU ESD. This allows Slovenia to increase its non-ETS emissions by 4 per cent relative to 2005 by 2020; however, the yearly emissions should not be above the linear trajectory. The NC6 reports that under the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, emissions in the non-ETS sectors are lower than the allowed trajectory. They are calculated as a difference between economy-wide emissions and emissions from the EU ETS sectors.

32. The ERT noted information reported by Slovenia on projected emission trends by 2020 and 2030. In the 'with measures' scenario, the projected emissions are 10.3 per cent above the 1990 level by 2020 and 0.2 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020. In the 'with additional measures' scenario, the projected emissions are 8.2 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020. In the 'with measures' scenario emissions are projected to increase 3.5 per cent by 2030 compared to the 1990 level, and under the 'with additional measures' scenario emissions are projected to decrease by 5.7 per cent by 2030 compared to the 1990 level.

33. For EU ETS emissions, Slovenia assumes that the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios are the same for electricity and heat production and industry and industrial processes, and that in 2020 the combined emissions will amount to 8,200 kt CO_2 eq. with electricity and heat generation measures having the greatest effect (5,262 kt CO_2 eq). For non-ETS emissions, under the 'with measures' scenario emissions are projected to increase to 12,151 kt CO_2 eq, or 0.3 per cent higher than the 12,117 kt CO_2 eq limit in emission growth. However, under the 'with additional measures' scenario, emissions are projected to decrease to 10,450 kt CO_2 eq, or 13.8 per cent lower than the emission growth limit.

D. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties

Provision of support to developing country Parties

34. Slovenia is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to report on the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties. The ERT noted that Slovenia reported in its BR1 information on the provision of financial resources and capacity-building support and commends Slovenia for providing this information in its BR1 and CTF table 7.

35. Slovenia reported in its BR1 and CTF tables 7 and 7(a) that in 2011 it provided financial support of EUR 1,133,000 through multilateral financial institutions and EUR 1,489,000 through bilateral agreements. The corresponding figures for 2012 were EUR 1,092,000 and EUR 1,306,000, respectively. The financial support provided through multilateral channels was given to the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme as grants for cross-cutting activities. Bilateral support was provided in the form of grants to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the western Balkans as official development assistance for mitigation.

III. Conclusions

36. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 and CTF tables of Slovenia in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The ERT concludes that the BR1 and CTF tables provide a good overview of information on: emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target; a description of the target; and progress made by Slovenia to achieve its target. During the review, Slovenia provided additional information on data reported in the CTF tables, changes to the methodology for projections, and the effects of its PaMs, among other things.

37. Slovenia's emissions and removals related to the targets were estimated for 2011 to be 3.4 per cent below the base year excluding LULUCF. Emissions decreases were driven by the transition associated with Slovenia's independence and, more recently, by the global financial crisis.

38. Under the Convention, Slovenia contributes to achieving the EU quantified economy-wide target of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 base year level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the European Union's climate and energy package. This includes the EU ETS and the ESD. Emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector are not included in the quantified economy-wide target.

39. The description of the economy-wide emission reduction target in the BR1 and CTF tables includes information regarding the base year, gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3), sectors covered (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, waste and aviation) and GWP values. In CTF table 2(b), the base year for HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 is 1995, and the base year for NF_3 is yet to be determined. The ERT noted that the base year for the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target is 1990 for all gases excluding NF_3.

40. Under the 'with measures' scenario emissions without LULUCF are projected to increase by 0.7 per cent by 2020 when compared to the base year and decrease by 7.7 per cent under the 'with additional measures' scenario. Emission reductions under the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenario are projected to decrease by 5.5 and 13.9 per cent, respectively, by 2030 when compared to the base year.

41. Slovenia does not have a national quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Emissions that fall under the EU ETS sector contribute to the EU-wide EU ETS target of a 21 per cent reduction by 2020 compared with 2005. For the non-ETS sector (excluding LULUCF), the national target of Slovenia is to limit emission growth to 4 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020, or to the amount of 12,117 kt CO_2 eq. For non-ETS emissions, under the 'with measures' scenario emissions are projected to increase to 12,151 kt CO_2 eq, or 0.3 per cent higher than the 12,117 kt CO_2 eq emission growth limit.

However, under the "with additional measures" scenario, emissions are projected to decrease to 10,450 kt CO_2 eq, or 13.8 per cent lower than the emission growth limit.

42. Slovenia reported on its PaMs adopted, implemented and planned for achieving its commitments. The most important measures in terms of expected impacts are the measures focusing on the increase in efficiency of electricity and heat generation in large combustion plants and the greater use of the RES, followed by GHG emissions trading measures (e.g. EU ETS) and the policy measures aimed at the reduction of emissions in the transport sector. Slovenia has also set a target of achieving a 25 per cent share of RES in gross final energy use, a 10 per cent share of RES in transport, and a 20 per cent improvement in energy efficiency by 2020. Other key planned PaMs are for the industry sector, including the closure of facilities not compatible with EU directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control, and the waste sector with regard to waste diversion and biogas measures.

43. In the course of the review, the ERT formulated several recommendations relating to the completeness and transparency of Slovenia's reporting under the Convention. The key recommendations[1] are that Slovenia:

(a) Improve the completeness of reporting by including in the next BR the following information:

(i) Any changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting and archiving of information, and an evaluation of the progress made towards its target;

(ii) Appropriate and relevant details in CTF tables 2(e)I and 4 or footnotes to those tables explaining why information has not been reported;

(iii) Details in CTF tables 4, 4(a)I and 4(b) about the use of LULUCF and the market-based mechanisms;

(b) Improve transparency by including in the next BR the correct base year for all gases in CTF table 2(b).

[1] The recommendations are given in full in the relevant sections of this report.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

"UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties". Annex to decision 2/CP.17. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4>.

"Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention". Annex to decision 23/CP.19. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a02.pdf#page=20>.

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Sixth national communication of Slovenia. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/6nc-si_en_v2.pdf>.

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2013 GHG inventory submission of Slovenia. Available at <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/7383.php>.

2014 GHG inventory submission of Slovenia. Available at <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/8108.php>.

B. Additional information provided by the Slovenia

Responses to questions during the review were received from Mr. Andrej Kranjc (Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment), including additional material on updated policies and measures, greenhouse gas projections, the national registry and recent climate policy developments in Slovenia.